W. RY GHITH, A.S. CAMP, THOS. CALLES DER JRA P.JONES W.HY.SMITH, | Editors.

Office-No.16 Deaderick Street. FOR GOVERNOR : JOHN NETHERLAND, of Hawkins.

FOR CONGRESS JAMES M. QUARLES, of Montgomery. DAVIDSON COUNTY. FOR STATI MENATOR JOHN TRIMBLE. FOR REPRESENTATIVES:

JACKSON B. WHITE, EDWARD H. EAST, Jr. POR JOINT REPRESENTATIVE From the Counties of Davidson Robertson Montgom

B. B. CHEATHAM, of Bavidson, STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE. Bast Tennessee .- P. Dickinson, C. F. Trigg, John M Fleming, John Williams, W. B. Reese, Jr. Middle Tennessee.-F. K. Zollicoffer, Allen A. Hall P. W. Maxey, S. N. Hollingsworth, John Lellyett. West Tennessee .- William K. Poston, Jas. T. Leath, John C. Farrington, J. M. Morrill, W. W. Gates.

TUESDAY, JULY 12, 1859.

Does Gov. Harris Repudiate the Administration ?-- And if so, will the Administration adopt the Views of Gov. Harris

These are pertinent questions. If either Mahomet shall go to the mountain, or the mountain to Mahomet, which shall perform the feat? The letter of Gov. HARRIS to certain of our naturalized citizens is characteristic-it is almost as definite and certain as his position on the bank question. Does it really commit him against the position of the administration, as laid down in the letters of Gen. Cass to LeClerc and Hofer? It would seem so but for the following passage:

Hoter, to which you call my attention, as repudiating this doctrine of perpetual allegiance, and as simply admitting the right of all governments to punish crime, including the crime of descrition, according the law of that government, when the party voluntarily places himself within its jurisdiction."

Was this intended as a saving clause? Ac cording to this interpretation of the Hofer letter, the failure to perform certain military service due to the foreign government, before emigration and expatriation, is placed on the footing of "the crime of desertion." The only question submitted to Gen. Cass, was, whether a foreign government had the right to exact and enforce military service on the part of one who, having been a former subject, is now a naturalized citizen of the United States, upon his return to that country. This question Gen. Cass answered affirmatively. Gov. HARRIS construes this answer as simply admitting the right of all governments to punish crime, including the crime of desertion." And in this we understand him to concur. Gov. HARRIS may well hold the doctrine that "the rights to protection and the duties of the American citizen, whether native or naturalisd, are precisely the same," without conflict with the administration so long as be holds that the failure to perform the military s rvice required by the local law of a foreign country, is equivalent to "the crime of desertion." Is this satisfactory to those who ask-.1 him for his views of their "rights and responsibilities as naturalized citizens, visiting their fatherland?" Do they admit that they committed "the crime of desertion," when they, in the exercise of the natural rights of man, chose to quit their native country and trausfer their allegiance to this-though the law of that country required military service of all its male subjects between certain ages? Are they willing to place themselves or suffor themselves to be placed, in the category of "criminals," when questions relating to their citizenship, and their "rights and responsibilities" as citizens, are passing under review? If so, then the letter of Gov. HAR-

RIS must prove entirely satisfactory. But admitting, for the present argument, that Gov. HARRIS places himself in direct and unequivocal antagonism to the Administration on this subject, what guarantee has the "great national democratic party"? Will the letter of Gov. HARRIS cause the ad-Will the mountain come to Mahomet, or will Mahomet be forced to go to the mountain? Will Mr. LECTERC, or Mr. HOFER, or Mr. ERNST, or any others of our thousands of their native land, venture to do so on the faith that Gov. HARRIS' letter will protect them, even against the declarations of Gen. Cass? What could possibly be more ridiculous than for Mr. BILLIOD or Mr. METZ or any other naturalized citizen returning to his fatherland, and, upon being arrested and forced off into the army, pull out a copy of Gov. HARRIS' letter, in vindication of his rights and to effect his release? Not one of them would be silly enough to do so. Then, what does Gov. HARRIS' position amount to? Just precisely nothing at all. The democratic administration at Washington have taken its position, and that, for the time being and during its existence, will govern its action, unless it retraces its steps. It matters not what Gov. HARRIS may say or do, the democratic party, as represented by its error. We suggest that the gentlemen to whom Gov. HARRIS addressed his letter, shall enclose a copy of it to Gen. Cass, and ask him if it will have the effect to modify his opinions, and if it will insure them protection in "visiting their fatherland."

38 The Union and American is engaged in a laborious effort to divert the attention of the public from the position assumed by the administration in relation to the rights of naturalized citizens, and their liability to be forced into the military service of their native country, notwithstanding their sworn allegiance to this country, by quoting from certain ZOLLICOFFER in 1855. We must remind the Vaughn in the road tion concerning those rights before the country in 1855. It never has been a party issue; but has uniformly, been a matter of public policy and right in the intercourse of the United States with foreign countries. Gov. BROWN, nor Gen. ZOLLICOFFER, nor the American party, never, at any time, denied the right of the naturalized citizen to the proper and just protection of this country. We trust this issue may never be made a party question. It is a question of international law, which has but little to do with questions of pure domestic policy. Let it be determined on its own merits and in keeping with the dignity and bonor of one great nation in its dealings with another, uninfluenced by the partisan strife of local and domestic divisions.

seech our friends to bear this in mind, and ion" expressed in it. He gives no "opinion," from this good day work with a view to but a brief statement of facts, which are debring every voter to the polls. Thorough or- structive of the argument so persistently ganization, activity, industry, can do the urged by the democratic leaders of Tenneswork. Latt be done.

The Friends of the South.

The sham-Democratic leaders and organs ave spent a great deal of their time during the present canvass, in magnifying the pretensions of Democracy to nationality, and in South can trust as the protector and defender of the " peculiar institution." This has been the cry since the slavery question has been a prominent subject of discussion. All will remember how it was urged in 1856, that without the election of Mr. BUCHANAN, slavery would be confined within its then existing limits-that though the Missouri Comof any other administration but that of Democracy-and that the only hope and salvation of the South was to be found in the rights of the South, according to their own monstrous claims, and all others, are either its enemies, or in open and active alliance with its enemies. Well, Mr. BUCHANAN was triumphantly

elected, (by the votes of a minority of the people of the Union) and what has been the result? How have he and the "national" Democracy fulfilled their promises, and the expectations which these promises excited at the South? What progress has slavery made towards extension or expansion? Where is the fruit of this boasted championage of southern institutions? Have they added a slave State to the constellation of the Union? On the contrary, have they not added two FREE STATES to the preponderant North? Minnesota and Oregon have both entered the federation under the auspicious lead of the Democracy. Through Democratic instrumentality they were made free States before their application for admission, were admitted as free States under Democratic management. sent their Democratic representatives to Congress, to oppose the institutions of the South whenever it shall become necessary, and are just as much opposed to slavery extension as Ohio or Massachusetts. This fact is conclusively shown in the formation of their State constitutions, both of which were made un-"I understand Gen. Cass in his letter to der the auspices of Democratic majorities, This is the protection which the "friends of the South " give to her institutions-that which the wolf gives to the lamb.

What other act of friendship does this party propose to perform for the South? Do they propose, after what has transpired, to bring Kansas and Nebraska into the Union, either or both, as slave States? Who expects it? What Southern mind is so blinded by party prejudice, or so credulous to professons so often made and so often broken, as to believe that another slave State will enter the Union under the present administration? Where will it come from? From what soil is it to be carved, and by what appliances is it to be ushered into the galaxy of States? If there be any such, let them name it. And until they do name it, let the people of the South beware of these specious and oft reiterated professions of friendship. Let them take a lesson from the past, and learn at once to be undeceived by this senseless cry of protection and extension of slavery. Enough is known to stamp it as an artifice, a deception, a cheat and a humbug. It has been forced upon the people against their will and contrary to their calm and sober judgments, and their best interests. It is time they should rebuke it. They now have an opportunity of doing it. Let it be done with an emphasis that will be final. The Opposition have never indulged promises that they had neither expectation nor intention of redeeming. They have declared they will maintain their onstitutional rights on the subject of slavery. This pledge they will fulfil. What more do the Southern people want? What more can they demand without a violation of the constitution, and putting an end practically to the government? Let, then, all who cherish the Union, and desire to preserve the constitution unbroken and unsullied, see that they are sustained in the appointment of their servants.

Gov. HARRIS declares, in his letter to ertain of our naturalized fellow-citizens. that the views therein announced are "in conformity with the time-honored principles of the Democratic party." If he means to say that the doctrine announced by Mr. Cass is in such conformity, we have no dispute the naturalized citizen, that the rights of pro- with him. But if he means to say that the tection thus conceded, will be respected by "time-honored principles of the Democratic party" have been that a naturalized citizen should be protected against any attempt of ministration to change its avowed policy! the authorities of his native country to force him into military service on his return to that country for a temporary sojourn, we beg of Gov. HARRIS, or some obliging triend of his, to point us to a single instance when a naturalized citizens, who may desire to visit Democratic administration of this country has asserted or maintained that doctrine against the claim of any foreign country. Give us an example. The boast of the Democracy is that they have always enjoyed the confidence of the people to the exclusion of all others parties, and that they have bad possession of the Government, with few exceptions, since its organization. Certainly they have had opportunities to illustrate this one of their "time-honored principles." Now, we ask for an example. Do give us one. Give one to those whose votes you are so eager to obtain. And if you cannot, stop putting up the pretension.

The Last Hat. The democracy have a hard money candi date for the Legislature in Hawkins county. head, is committed to a grave and startling Miller says Netherland did not break. He His name is PHILIP CRITZ-the colt JAKE is hard in more respects than one, as the reader will acknowledge after reading the following statement of the Knoxville Whig:

> Critz, the Democratic hard money candi date for the legislature, some time ago, had a claim against a man by the name of Vaughn, who is now a citizen of Hawkins county. The claim amounted to some four or five dollars. Critz called on Vaughn for payment -Vaughn was poor, and at that time unable to pay it, but promised to pay up as soon as he could. Vaugin had on a very good hat -Critz took it off of Vaugho's head, tried it on, and said to Vaughu-"you have a very good bat." Vaughn, though poor, was a man of spirit, and of honor, and said to Critz, "do you want my hat?" Critz said, "I thought I would take it for the debt." "Take it,"

> was worse, be left him bold-headed in the hot sun! This was the "last" but? If VAUGHS had been a cripple we doubt not CRITZ would have taken his "wooden leg" or his "crutch." And it would'nt make a bit of difference with his party. They don't expect anything kind or humane of their representatives; but of the Opposition they demand all things good. Carrz ought to be condemned to wear that but the remainder of his life; and when he dies his eldest son ought to be made to preserve it amongst the family

The "last hoe"! Oh, get away agricultural implement, give place to the "last bat."

The Union and American referring to Mr. FILLMORE'S letter in relation to the banking laws of New York, says, "Col NETHERLAND was wont to place some reliance From almost every county in the on Mr. Fillmone's opinion. But he will dis-State the most cheering intelligence comes to | card those opinious, confirmed as they are encourage the Opposition. We have never by the teachings of experience, whenever they known the prospect better for a glorious suc- conflict with the demanda of greedy capitalcess. To render that success certain, nothing lists," &c. We have read the letter of Mr. more is necessary but a full cote. We be- FILLMORE carefully, and can find no "opinsee, in favor of repealable bank charters.

Congressional Protection.

A very large portion of the democracy of the South-a decided majority of the party. perhaps-are in favor of the enactment of laws by Congress to protect slavery in the terpresenting it as the only party which the ritories. Their leaders demand that this proposition shall be incorporated in the platform of the party by the Charleston Convention Mr. Wise, of Va., is one of the most active as well as determined supporters of this proposition; and in Mr. Brown, of Miss., he finds an able coadjutor. In a late speech in Mississippi, to a portion of his constituents, in speaking of the matter, Mr.B. proclaimed that promise had been repealed, the institution of the only hope of the Southern Democracy slavery would go to the wall, under the policy | was to make a fight in the Charleston Convention-to go there determined to have their views incorporated in the creed of the party, or burst up the concern in a row. He had no triumph of that party. They are the especial doubt, as they had heretofore controlled the friends and the exclusive chempions of the party on all great questions, that the Northern Free-Soil element would vield in graceful submission again. If they did not-why, then, apply the torch to the great temple of Democracy, and blow the concern to flinders. Rather than see the party destroyed, the North. WHICH DIDN'T CARE FOR PRINCIPLE, would allow any thing to be interpolated into the creed!" The movement here proposed is a bold one.

How it will be met by the Northern democracy, we have an indication in the response of the State Convention of Maine, which new issues into the party creed; and to resist likewise all attempts to reopen the African slave trade or to enact a Congressional slave code for the Territories, and appointed delegates to the Charleston Convention to | some other remedy. carry out these views. The convention was addressed by Mr. Ggo, H. Shepley, one of the administration ticket voted for as delegates to Charleston. Mr. S. said the platform adopted by the convention, was but a repetition of the Cincinnati platform, which had laid down the "true doctrine of our institutions" as enunciated by Gen. Cass in 1848 -to wit: Squatter Sovereignty, now covered up under the term of Popular Sovereignty. He said further:

We have incorporated in these resolutions, which have been adopted no new elements n the Democratic creed. I hold that the platform laid down by the party at one national convention, is good erough and strong enough and broad enough for the party until another Democratic convention assembles. (Applause.) If there is anything in those recointions which we have passed to-day which s inconsistent with that platform, it is some thing which the Democracy of Maine will not senction us in doing. It is something which we cannot justify ourselves in doing pereatter; and I would not have lent any aid in the support or countenance of those resolutions, if I had supposed, or supposed now that they varied in any way from the doctrines which we asserted through our representatives in Cincinnati, in the Convent that there assembled. (Applause.) I believe the Convention is satisfied that in passing them, it is not doing, and does not intend to do, any such thing or in any way to deviate from or alter the platform there laid down. I believe that we have no right to interpolate a new plank into the Democratic creed. I believe that while we have no right to interpolate a new plank into the D mocratic creed. we have a right to say to persons in other States. You have no right to interpolate a plank into the Democratic creed " (Applause,) When, therefore, we say, as we have said in those resolutions, THAT WE WILL NOT SANCTION THE INTERPOLATION INTO THE DEMOCRATIC CREED OF THE DUCTRINE OF A SLAVE CODE FOR THE TERRITORIES. We say what we have a right to say as men, what we have a right to say as Democrats, what we have a right to say as Democrats in full communion with the great national party, and in full fealty and devotion to the Cincinnati platform. (Cheers and cries of "good, good.") These, gentlemen, are the views which I entertain, and which I have expressed at greater

this late hour of the afternoon; but they have been expressed imperfectly, even now, for the question is an intricate one, and one that cannot be intelligibly or accurately discussed in so brief a space of time. I would not have adverted to it now, if it had not been that I hold that the same dectrines which we enunciated in this Hall before, hold good to-day, and will hold good until the asmbling of the Convention at Charleston. (Applause.) And by the blessing of Providence, and by the efforts of those men whom I hope the democratic party will send there, there shall be inserted there, in there, platform of that Convention, no new orticles in the democradectrines in which in the last campaign we went out so proudly to victory, in the Southern brethren all the rights which they have, and all the guarantees which they have, by the terms of the Federal compact. We and guaranteed to them; we will go there in the spirit of compromise under which our fathers formed this great Federal Constitution. vielded to them, all their just rights and all their just protections. But we will not viold to them the doctrine that Congress has the (Loud applause, and cries of "good.) We will hold there, as we have held heretofore, and as we hold now, that the great settlement of this vexed question which was made by Kansas-Nebraska bill, has removed it from ingthe halls of Congress; and having once got it out, we will keep it out, and leave the people to fight this battle, upon their own soil, with regard to their own matters at home. (Applause.) And we will no longer have the whole North convulsed by this senseless agi-

tation of the Black Republicans, We will no longer have the Wilmot Proviso men coming here to the North and asserting the dectrine of Congressional intervention; nor will we have the slave code men of the South going into Congress and asserting the doctrine of Congressional intervention there. (Applause.) We will repudiate Wilmot-Provisoism at the codeism at the South, for it is just precisely the some doctrine, no matter whether you preach it in slavery in the territories, without admitting the whole question of the power of Congress to legislate upon the subject. No man who believes in any such power in Congress has puler Sovereignty. He is its most dangerous and treacherous opponent. He believes in a doctrine that would give Congress the right which we deny with regard to establishment, and which we deay with regard to prohibi-

I believe, and this Convention believes, that property. I believe, and you believe that he | question. carries into that territory his constitutional guarantees in regard to person and to properry, and that it, in his person or in his propterritory any quarantee under the Constitution that reasonable bail—that when I have a guarantee under the Constitution of the United States that soldiers shall not be quartered in my house in time of peace, I deny that because I have these guaranties and r the Con-stitution of the United States, they carry with them any vested right in me to have legisla-

doctrine secures to each citizen all the rights Secretary Cobb and the President Society in consideration of the education or schooling of the Africans which were committed to their charge by the President."

the territories, and no power to have any Congressional legislation over this subject. This as I hold it, is one of the reserved rights of people, which they have never yielded up under any Constitution or in any other way. I have yet to see the grant in the terms of our Federal compact, by which the people of this country ever conceded to Congress their own erent right, so declared to be in the Bill of Rights which precedes the Constitution of Maine, of municipal sovereignty. (Applause.) civilized life suitable to their condition."

Wise and Brown, backed by the majority of cinnati creed and resist all interpolation of new issues. They will resist Wilmot Provisoism, and slave-codeism, with the same

Platform of the Mississippi

mocracy. We laid before the readers of the PATRIOT a few days ago, the pli-tform adopted by the Democracy of Maine in State Convention Presidential contest:

laid down by the Democratic party at the the doctrine of "non-intervention," with the District of Colombia, does not, nor was it inpower of Congress to protect the property of hoose to settle in the Territories which are the common property of all the States. Resolved, That in the language of the Su pressly affirmed in the Constitution"gress, is the power coupled with the duty of guarding and protecting the owners in their rights," as thus declared.

Resolved That Mississippi will stand by her sister slave-holding States in insisting upon enforcement by all the departments Federal Government of their constitutional | Treasurer of Tennessee ... rights as thus expounded by the Supreme Court of the United States. Resolved, That in the event of election of a Black Republican candidate for the Presidency, by the suffrages one portion of the Union only, to rule over the whole United States, upon the avowed purpose of that organization, Mississippi will regard it as a declaration of hostility, and will hold herself in readiness separately or in concert, to cooperate with her sister States of the South, in whatever measures they may deem necessary for the maintenance of their rights of coequal

the Democracy of Mississippi again to declare length, perhaps, than is agreeable to you, at that the acquisition of Cuba by the United States is a commercial and political necessity, and that we will hail with pleasure every proper measure that looks to its accomplishment, and further, we can never consent to its appropriation by any foreign power. Resolved. That we endorse, in the main, the policy of the present administration.

The last plough, the last hoe, the last tic creed. (Applause.) We shall stand where we newspaper press have followed the example, have stood before. We shall stand upon those and from one end of the State to the other, election of James Buchanan. We shall asset | the note of the last plough, the last hoe, the those doctrines. We will concede to our last axe, the last iron wedge, and the last will not invade their rights; we will not at kept up till the last vote is put in the ballottack them in those rights which are secured | box and the last second of the last minute of and we will yield to them, as our fathers and participators in it, will begin to look sheepish, and feel mean, and by the time the last returns come in, hang their heads in right to prohibit or the right to est blish sla- shame. It is astonishing to what little things very in the territories of the United States. some folks will resort in a political cauvass.

those territorial bills, and especially by the hamville, S. C. We clip from it the follow-

the Union is safer than it was, be will tell you it is in more danger than it ever was. sectional. There is no party there, now, that supports the rights of the South. There is no party that we can distinguish.

now, that supports the rights of the South,' ger" to cheat the people.

any right to call himself an advocate of Po- fact that Hon. A. O. P. Nicuoison voted in company with Col. NETHERLAND on the last and the power to enact and establish a slave last "little bob-tail poney" bill. Of course, code over the territories-the very doctrine if the democracy carry the Legislature, Gov. wherever, over any domain of the United | the Senate. It would never do for a man to States, that flag waves, which protects the represent Tennessee in that body who ain't citizen, that flag is a guarantee to that citizen that he shall have there protection in sound on the last hoc, the last axe, the last speeches and letters of Gov. Brows and Gen. said Vaughn, and take it he did, and left all his constitutional rights of person and of iron wedge and the last "little bob-tail poney"

WILD SPECULATION .- A correspondent of erty,—which is property there by the law,—the Petersburg Express, writing from Chicago, be is assailed, he has a right to protection Illinois, says that city has changed wonderfrom the judicial tribunals. But I deny here, fully within the past five years. The bubble and I will dery hereafter, that he carries into that which had fascinated so much capital, exhe shall have day legislation of Congress, or any ploded; fortunes have been swept away in a legislation of the territory to protect him. (Loud breath, and schemes of speculation suddenly appliause, and cries of "Good.") I deny, as destroyed. Property has decreased in value a principle of law, that when I have a consti-tutional guarantee that my person shall not be unjustly attacked, that I shall not be sub-rented for \$9,000 will not now command \$3,jected to unreasonable search or seizure, for | 000 It is thought now to have reached a astance, that I shall not be su'jected to un- bealthy basis, and that its further progress

will be upward. WORTH KNOWING .- A young lady in this city, says the Philadelphia Morning Post, white in the country, stepped on a rosty nail which run through her shoe into her foot. The inof Utah to enforce those rights. (Applause) if these rights are invaded. I must go before a judicial tribunal. And why? The Constitution expresses these as limitations of powers. We have never, by the terms of the beet, taken from the garden and pounded fine, Federal compact, by any express grant, or by any necessary implication mat can arise out of any express grant, conferred apon Congress power to legislate upon the demestic concerns of the territories. I am a State Rights man, and believe in a strict construction of the Federal Constitution, and in keeping Congress within the powers expressly granted or necessarily resulting from them.

(Applause.) While, therefore, I say that this every one. THE RESERVE TO SERVE AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY OF THE PART

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The Cavalier; A Novel by James; Lord Montagus Page, by James; Davenport Dunn, by Lever; Jack Downing's L tters, by Jack Downing; Child of Waterloo, by Reynolds; june:5-tf

Magazines for July. HARPER'S NEW MONTHLY: BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE; PETERSON'S MAGAZINE: GODEY'S LADIES BOOK; LESLIE'S GAZETTE OF FASHION; Just received by

No. 23 Public Square. 23,645 . Nos. 2,683; 3,228; 3 803: 4,005; 4,465; 6,908; 7,340;

Holloway's Pills and Cintment .ersons leading sedentary lives will find in Holloway! Pills the best substitute for exercise which science can supply, and in his Cintment a remedy for all ulperous diseases. Sold 80 Maiden Lane, N. Y.

Mem Advertisements

Condition of the Bank of Tennessee and Branches, Nashville, July 1st, 1859.

MEANS. Discounted Notes.\$2,144,563 25 . 1,518,515 77 . 579,384 02 State Bonds iscounted.... Common School Sonds.... 385,223 33 Real Estate..... 231,710 64 Due from Banks..... Cash on hand, viz: Notes of other Banks.... Gold and Silver..... 7,343,164 12 LIABILITIES Capital Stock Sinking or Contingent Fund, 102,655 89 Common School Land Dis

tricts... terest on State Bonds. due this date 1,341,179 00

NEW FIRM. THE undersigned have this day associated them selves together under the firm of NICHOLSON & HUMPHREY.

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Individual Depositors.....

Dry Goods Trade. AT THE OLD STAND OF I. C. NICHOLSON & CO., No. 22 South side of Square. We will offer our entire stock AT COST FOR CASH

the emainder of the season, as we are determined to get our stock very low before receiving our new stock. NICHOLSON & HUMPHREY. Wanted.

OWNER for two Boxes received per steamboat marked J B. RHOADS, and consigned to A. Bailer Nashville, Tenn. M A. PARRISH & CO. Bloody Flux, Dysentery and Cholera Morbus.

THE GREE NBURG DYSENTERY SYRUP NEVER fails to cure all disorders of the Bowels in A a very few hours. It is purely vegetable, and taken in any quantity is q ite harmess. It has cured han reds of cases of 0 x, even after they have been given up by the Doctors It is well rem imbered for the service it rendered during the Cholera in Nashille. In every printing office or mechanical estabfinned surfaces of the stomach and bowels are sheathed and protected against their acrid contents It may be given to the youngest child without apprehension. Price, per bottle, 50 cents.

ALFX MACKENZIE,

july11 tf 14 6 ilego street, \ashville. New White Wheat Flour. H AVING taken the agency of the celebrated Silver Surings Flouring Mills, we have just ecceived a quantity of superior Family Flour, which is perbase as good as can be made in this or any other chimate, and will be sold on liberal terms at No. 4 Ma ket street, by S. A. G. NOEL & CO.

REFRIGERATORS We have just received a few of

Winship's Self-Ventilating Refrigerators, For preserving Meats, Fish, Fruits, Vegetables, &c.

ven, and has been always considered the best suse, having obtained the first premiums at the World's Fair in London and New York Feather Dusters of all sizes and qualities; Water Coolers and Chamber Setts; Water Coolers and Chamber Setts; Brass and Porcelain Preserving Kettles; Fruit Cans and Jars of the most approved patterns ice Breakers, Jelly Stramers and Moulds;

Gongs of various sizes;
Preserving Furnaces, best patterns;
THE EUGENIE, an Imperial Clothes Hamper, made ofter the inte Paris patterns.

july9-if MACKENZIE & MINCHIN. \$50 Reward.

Prisoner Escaped from Custody BELL REDDICS escaped from the officers of the city of Nashville on yesterday, the 7th of July. Sab' Reddick is about 5 feet 5 or 6 in hes high, weighs 200 pounds or more: square shoul ered; large head, light short bair; fair complexion and b us eyes; has two scars on right side of forchead near the temple. He is somewhat bow legged, a plasterer by pie. He is somewhat bow legge, trade, and is 22 or 23 years of age.

I will give any one fity dollars reward who will deliver him into custody here, or place or confine him where he can be had. July 8th, 1859.

W. M. BROWN, july 8-tf Buan Marshal of City of Nast ville.

EXTRA For the Consideration of Sensible Peop PROBLING about is not the practice of Br. MENFCK.

He subdertands the discose at once and cures.

He bates long tumpering around and long running bills, but steks to an honorable practice, to respectable fees and to cash payments. Cases given up by other Physicians are often cared by Dr. Minner. Office on College street, corner of Line.

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FRANCISCO'S

The Bon Ton Straw Hat THE SUMMER WEAR. At FRANCISCO'S.

The French Pocket Hat A FINE FELT HAT, entirely new in design, handsome shape, and so light and flexable that you
can fold it and carry it in your pecket without incon
venieus. A case only a little larger than a carr
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Public Square.

The Bonner Ledger Hat. A FAVORITE HAT FOR THE BEAU MODNE, for A. J. FRANCISCO. Fashionable Hatter, No. 23 Public Square

LOTTERIES OF DELAWARE, For July, 1859. 3,679,068 33 FRANCE, BROADBENTS & CO., MANAGERS.

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All drawings under the superintendence of the Lor tery Commissioners. Prizes Paid as soon as Drawn.

Grand Delaware Lottery!! ON THE HAVANA PLAN. Extra Class FOUR. To be drawn in Wilmington, Del., Saturday, July 30

25,365 Prizes --- 50,000 Numbers! Prizes payable in full without deduction In these Lotteries every Prize is drawn!

SCHEME. 2.500 ******************* And 212 Approximations prizes ranging from \$20 up to \$400.

Whole Tickets\$10; Halves \$5, Quarters \$2 50. Persons who desire need only remit the risk on a Package for which we will send a Certificate as fol A certificate of Package of 16 Wholes, costs..... \$90 16 Haives, " 16 Quarters, "

GRAND CAPITAL PRIZE \$65,000!

OF BELAWARE. CLASS R. To be drawn in Wilmington , Del. , Saturday , July 23rd

1	199	******* **	12,500	200,00
1	44	********		Lagrant College
i	11			62,50
1	44	********	12,500	Carrie and Market
1	44	*********	12,500	- Selection 7: 37
4		********	8 225	32 90
6	44	********	5,000	30,00
7	44	*********	3,500	21,50
10	44	*********	1,700	17,00
10	**	********	1,000	10,00
243		********	800	
65	44	********	200	
65	64	********	150	11,75
60	64	********	90	5 No
68	4.6	********	60	3,90
4,810	4.6	******	40	192,40
27,040	**	****	20	
32,396	prizes.	********	amount	ngto \$1,207,0

26 Halves 149 5 Withington Del., will meet with prompt attent, and the printed official drawings sent as seen at.

FRANCE, BROADBENTS & CO., tion, and the printer

Carter, Wilsford & Co. (Successors to Carter, McKay & Co and B. Lanier.) On Tuesday, July 12th, 1859,

Fresh and Choice Groceries, comprising in part th 100 boxes Tobacco, vari 100 "Lagoyra Coffee; 260 boxes 56 Bar Soap; 50 bbls. Now Molasses; 200 "Palm Socap; 50 34 bbls. 50 bbls. New Monasses, 250 ... Fox's Starch 50 55 bbls. do; 100 ... Fox's Starch 50 bbls. Crushed & Pow- 100 ... Wood's do; 300 bbis. Cu'ti. Whisky: 400 boxes Star Candles; 25 " Newsom do; 100 " Tallow do; 50 " Robinson co. do; 50 ½ and ½ bbis. Cran 50 " old Ryc & Bour-berries; bon Whisky; 200 dow Painted Bokets; 25 ½ pipes Brandy; 100 boxes W. R. and E. D. 25 bbis. Water and But-ter Crackers: 25 boxes Pennser: 25 bbis. Water and But-ter Crackers; 25 bags Pepper; 00 kegs Nails, assorted, 300 Reams Wrap. Paper; 200 cases Cove Oysters; 20 cases Sardines; 200,000 assorted Copars; There will be udded to the sale an entire Retail CARTER, WILSFORD & CO...

D delivered from the Honorable Circuit Court of Parcidson County, Tennessee, at its May term, 1859, I will expose to public sale, to the highest bidder for cash, at the court-bouse yard gate, in the city of Nash citie, on SATURDAY, THE 18th DAY OF AUGUST 1859, all the right, title, chaim, unorest and estate which havid it. Hacks then had, or may have since acquired in the following described tracing or new and Bavid B. Hacks then had, or may have since acquired in and to the following described tracts or peer s of Re al Estate in Raylesson country, and rithe of Tenne a see, being known as Lots Nos. 42, 43, 44 and 45 of D. McGarreck's addition to Nashville, trenting on he fly feet on Chorry street and running back one hou ded and seventy four feet to an alley, as may be seen by reference to suid plan recorded to the Hegasier's office of Pavids in country, Tennessee, May Blah, 1855, in that Book N. 21, being levied on as the property of David B. Hisks, to ratisfy a judgment residered Le favor of C.F. Butty against David B. Hicks.

J. E. M. HINDON, Sheriff, implications of the By E. G. Drake, Separate Sheriff.

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1859.

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ey gave an order to a Protan for an instrument

Market, and will be so'd lower than by any

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as. Stores of his make have generally attained by z s at the Fairs of the Meelian on and Agricol urbus.

With this experience he now comes forward with a new stove, calculated to burn either WOOD OR COAL

TPE OLD HICKORY !

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The iron for those stoves if of the best quality and

made expressly for them. The most improved ma-chines has been introduced so that he can come in competition with the m-chanics of Chemnsti and Lausville, and furnish them so the ply that this

stove how becomes one i the metinations of the South, THE ONLY STOVE HAT CA. WITHSTAND THE ROTGH

COOKING STOVES IN THE WORLD,

COOKING STOVES IN THE WORLD.

COOKING STOVES IN THE WORLD.

or either wood or coal, and unprecedented low

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE undersigned have this day dissolved by mu-

toni consent the conartnership hereto'ore con-ducted uncer the firm of With JAM-ON & CHEATHAM.

Alexander Williamson baying sold out his entire in-ternal in said concern to John L. Cheatham. Nashville, July 6th, 1839. ALEXANDER WILLIAMSON,

CARD.

THE subscriber informs his friends and the public

generally that he has the day sold out his entire

New Firm.

THE undersigned have this day associated them, selves beguther under the firm same of ABCHER CHEATHAN & Id-OTHER, for the purpose of transacting a Laguer and Wone, Cigar and Tob con-business, similar in every respect to that carried on by their predocusors, withtenson & Cheatham, and hope by strengatic tion to business to merit a continuance of the patro age so liberally extended to that concern.

Nativille, July 6th, 1859.

PLANE MA Notice, MANNEY

A LL these indebted to the estate of JOSEPH WOODS, see'd, are notified to come and action their holehic duesa with the Executor immediately, and these having claims against the noid estate will present them within the time prescribed by law, or they will be harred.

JO. W. WALEER, july 11-Stawlin Ex'r of Joseph Woods, dep'd.

Golden Syrup! Golden Syrup!

25 HALF BHLS. St. Louis Golden Syrup;
10st received, and a very superior article, for its
low at No. 5 Market street.
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LA. May 10, 1859 A The State Sendinary of Learning, held at Alexandria, I. the parish of Rapides, the following resolution was adolted:

Keso'red, That the President of the Board, in his of-FOURTH OF JULY A ND LUCK has errived, and is now opening on largest associated in the city, of Musical Instructional Languages; to which office shall be attached a salary of twenty-five hundred associated in the city, of Musical Instruction of Languages; to which office shall be attached a salary of two thousand dollars per announ—\$2000.

1. A Professorship of Mathematics, Natural and Experimental Philosophy, with Arti lery tectes; to which office shall be attached a salary of two thousand dollars per announ—\$2000. Panes, Sheet Music, Toys, Drums, Fancy

dollars per a num—\$:500.

b. The office of instructor of the Medern European Languages; is which office shall be attached a salary of two tousard dollars per annum—\$2000.

From the five Professors selected a to perintegent will be chosen, who shall receive one thousand dollars—\$1000—xtra consideration in virtue thereof Formshed rooms to be provided to the Professors free of charge. J. A. McCLURE has for sale 50
J. Piano Fortes from celebrated
makers. Steinway & Sons. A. H. Gaie
& Co., Hazeito n Bros. Pesers, Congr.
& Co., and others, consenting of 6 and 6 % 7 and 7%
Octaves, and ranging in price from \$100 to \$ 00, att free of charge
In accordance with the foregoing res lution, notice

partials of Repides, antil the 1st day of August 1859, at which time and place the selections will be made to till the several Protessorships, and a Superin

DR. HERMAN. NO. 31 CHERRY STREET.

TEOTH. I TAKE pleasure in au nonneing to the LENTAL PROFESSION that I have

DISSOLUTION OF CO ARTNERSHIP. THE cops increhip beretofore existing between CHINTON BYENE and JEERS | MILLER was do solve d by natural corsent on the 20th day of June, by the retains of Clinton Byrne from the 5rm. All debts due th cfirm will be collected by James F. Miller and all no es or other indebtsdaces of the 5rm will be paid by him.

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ICE! ICE! THE undersigned are just repeiving the largest and a cost cargo of Ice that has ever been brought to Nashville. tons, and are satisfied that que-

War in Europe. he remote and recout causes, with the Vicona Tractics of 1814-15, in full—by Degause. Confaining also two splended maps, also, eng

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Bank Building, No. 19 MassauStreet, NEW YORK. egasa A. E'CRAN. 2. T. ELEMENT M'E Ego Particular attention paid to Southern Ea ning and other socurities. nove. 50.000 FEET OF SEASONED LUMBER

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and it does not confer upon parties the and it does not confer upon parties the power of legislating in the territories of the United States. This Constitution spreads its pro-tecting ægis over all our wide domain, over States and over territories; it guarantees you and I, here upon the soil of Maine, against any legislation of the State of Maine which shall interfere with those rights which it has secured to us; it guarantees us the same rights in a Territory; but that Constitution carries with it no right of legislation, no subjection of the people of Maine to the legislation

Here we have a straight-forward, and very decisive answer to the demands of Messrs. the Southern democracy. The democracy of Maine will have none of their slave code for the territories. They will stand by the Cinspirit, regarding them as "just precisely the same doctrine." whether preached in adopted a resolution pledging the democracy Maine or Mississippi. So far as the Maine of Maine to "resist all attempts" to interpolate democracy are concerned, Mr. Brown's threat to "break up" the Charleston Convention "in a row," has not effected anything. They are not a bit scared; but fight back bravely. Mr. Brown must try

Below we present that of the Democracy of Mississippi adopted by their State Convention at Jackson last week. By comparing the two it will be seen that their antagonism is irreconcilable-quite as much so as the speech of Messrs. Brown and Shepley which we comment upon in another article. How are these extremes to work together in the next Resolved. That we re-announce as the basis of party action the platform of principles

National Convention of 1856; and hold that institution of slavery in States, Territories, or tended to conflict with the assertion of the the citizens of the several States, who may oreme Court of the United States, " the right of property in slaves is distinctly and exthe only power over it conferred upon Cou-

members of the confederacy.

Resolved, That we feel it incumbent upon

axe, the last iron wedge, and the last "little bob-tailed poney," is the chief weapon of offense with which Gov. HARRIS assails Col. NETHERLAND. The local candidates and the the great Democratic frog pond is vocal with "little bob-tailed poney." We suppose this precious piece of "skelduggery" will be the last hour preceding the close of the polls 'lection day, has expired. Then the author

The Hon. R. BARNWELL RHETT delivered an Oration on the 4th inst., at Gra-

Now, if you will ask Mr. Buchanan if And why? Because the North has become Notwithstanding "there is no party there

we hear humbugging democrats daily declaring that there is no safety for the South outside of the democratic party. What can North in the same way that we repudiate slave- the democratic party accomplish for the South with no allies in the North to "support Maine or in Mississippi; and no man can stand the rights of the South?" It can do noth-up here on the oil of Maine and assert the ing. Still it must follow here the advice of the rights of the South?" It can do nothdoctrine that Congress has power to prohibit Father GLENN and cry "nigger, nigger, nig-The Knoxville Whig discloses the

> hoe, the last axe, the last iron wedge, and the HARRIS, the Union and American, and all the other harpists, will demand the adoption of resolutions inviting him to vacate his seat in the Petersburg Express, writing from Chicago,

coing in Point of Fact. Secretary Coss, in his recent letter to a friend in the South upon the use made by the government of the funds appropriated by Congress, to convey the Echo negroes to Africa. maintained in the most emphatic of italies "that not one dollar was paid to the Colomization

In his last annual message the President "An agreement was entered into with the Colonization Society, under which the Society engaged for the consideration of \$45,000 to receive these Africans to Liberia, from the

Agent of the United States, furnish them during the period of one year hereafter, with omfortable shelter, clothing, pravision and medical attendance, causing the children to receive schooling, and all, whether children or adults, to be instructed in the arts of

Gov. FOOTE has again declined being a candidate for Congress, in the Vicksburg District, Mississippi. The Opposition held a convention at Jackson, yesterday for the purpose of nominating a candidate. Royal Havana Lottery. The following numbers drew the Principal Prizes

the Drawing of June 28th, 1859: \$100,000 | \$4,488 2,000

10,681; 13,031; 13 105; 13,176; 15,855; 19,844; 20, 339; 27,107 drew \$1,000 each. . No. 4,488 held in Charleston, So. Ca. The next drawing of this celebrated Lottery will take place on the 18th day of July. For particulars see advertisement in another column DON RODRIGUEZ. july12-datriwlt

\$7,343,964 12 JAMES MORTO

..... amounting to \$331,500 do. 16 Eighthe, "

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26 Quarters, 74 *0 26 Eighths, 37 25 Allordersaddressecto FRANCE, BROADSEATS &

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WE will offer for cash in front of our Warehouse No. A Market Sreet, a large assuriment of

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To House-builders. struction; are quite clastic, and, therefore, easily ada, ted to Bersteaus of different widths. They are W E offer at reduced prices for cash, a fine select not in the wayof arranging the best de not mar nor nipure the Bedste ad in the le at; is short, they comjure the Bedstrad in the ic at the ability and sim-ine the great st ciegance with durability and sim-jul; 6-Imin BUILDING HARDWARE, Fine Edge Tools-plat d. Iron and Brass Hu Fine to common Mortise Locks. Porcelain and clates Executive Office, Baton Rouge A T a recent meeting of the Board of Supery sors of

3. Instructo. of Engineering, Architecture and Frawing to which office shall be attached a salary of twenty-five bundred d hars—\$2500.

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is hereby given to all such persons as may desire to that they neither see nor hear notil it is put up in their parker. When it is sometimes very bard to find an instrument that pleases is every particular when entire tollice at Baten Roogs, until the lath day of you have a d zen or more to select from, is it at all. July next, and after that time at Alexandria, in the

J. A. McC. UKE. which time the metit tion will be opened, july 6-td KOBERT C. WICKLIFFE, Wrought Iron Stoves, DENTISTRY.

MR. F. A. TREPPARD, one of the bist machanics of the West manufactures these stoves for us. He comme cod to make them thirteen years ago, so fasticulty, that many that he made then are still in NASHVILLE, TENN., WOULD say to his friends, especially all kinds of MECHANICAL DENTISTEY in the very best style and at the shortest nonce. There who are in need of full or partial sets of AEI FICIAL 1841H. or boto c adjointly, and for which he has adopted the ments. Testh inserted on Plation, with Continuous Guess, or any other app oved [1 n. Texth carefully files with FURE COLD with an attle pein as possible. Irregularities of children's teeth attended to upon aCle.N41Fic PRINCIPLES.

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